PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY JOHN I. SCULL.

DE REPUBLICA NON DESPERARE.

No. 2. PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 5, 1817. Vol. XXXIII.

BOSLER & CO.

Have received and offer for sale on moderate term

4 barrels green Coffee,
5 tubs Swedish Steel,
Crowley millington and cast do.
Feathers,
Saltpetre,
Muskrat Skins,
Buffalo Robes,
Machine Cards and Copperas
An assortment of British and American Hardware, amongst which are
Bevils and Vices, Spades and Shovels,
Cabinet pieces, millsaws, &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Sheet and bar Lead,
Window glass from No. 8. to 7,
Fire clay and mineral for Potter's use,
Assortment of Glassware assorted in boxes,
Queensware do. do. in do.
Queensware assorted in crates,
Window Glass,
Nottingham brown and black ware assorted in casks,
Trotter's Yellow ware in hogsheads,
Charleston Stone ware,
Pittsburgh Pipes in boxes,
Nails in barrels and kegs,
Cut Nails of all sizes,
English and Swedish Blister Steel,
American Crowley and blister do.
Writing, printing and letter paper,
Fullers and bonnet boards,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Linseed Oil and Spanish Brown,
Rappee and Scotch Snuff in kegs and bladders.

ALSO OF THEIR MANUFACTORY,

Coffee mills, Butt hinges, and Currycombs,
Norfolk Latches, Sash pullies, Steelyards,
Brass gun-mounting, Teakettle knobs
Still cocks, Rivets, Andirons,
A great variety of Stoves and Grates both for wood and coal,
Sheet Iron and Stove pipe,
Hatters, Taylors and smoothing Irons
Grist and Saw mill Irons
Waggon and Carriage boxes of all sixes, re
Scales Counter and Sash weights,
Tea-kettles, and Waffle irons,
Smith's Anvils and Mandrils,
Apple-mill Nuts,
Distillery boilers of different sizes
Bark Mills,
Pot ash and Salt Kettles of any size,
Hatters, Fullers and soap Boilers,
Fuller's and Hatter's Plates,
Wind-mill Irons,
Dog Irons, mortars and pestlis
Swivels, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND.....A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

IRON WARE,

SUCH AS

Axes—Hatchets—Traces—Augurs—Scale-beams etc. etc. etc.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1817.

Valuable Real estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Col. RICHARD BROWN, deceased I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

The Farm on which he resided,

on the Ohio River, in Holliday's Cove, in Brook County, Virginia.

The Estate consists of about 700 Acres of Land, 150 of which is a rich Island, the remainder principally second bottom and upland; that part of the upland which is not tillable, is covered with timber suitable for furnishing the Island and tillable part with fencing and building timber. There are between 150 and 200 acres cleared and under cultivation, a suitable proportion of which in good meadow land. The buildings consist in two good dwelling houses and a log barn with under ground stone. It is well supplied with very fine springs of good water.

The situation of this property on the Ohio River, 12 miles from the flourishing Town of Steubenville, and in the neighbourhood of several Merchant Mills, Iron Works, &c. renders it a desirable object to a person who would wish to farm extensively, as he would probably at all times have a good market at his door for the produce of the farm. A part of the purchase will be required in hand, and for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

BEZ. WELLS, *Executor.*

Steubenville, 5th July, 1816. tf

Machine Cards.

THE have the following MACHINE CARDS for sale—from the factory of Messrs. H. and Brownsville.

Workers,	No 29, wire,
Doffers,	31 & 32,
Ticklers,	28,
Fancies,	do,
Plain Cylenders, 24 by 5 inches, No 3 wire	
Doffers,	24 by 4, 30,
Feeders,	do by 6, 27

CROMWELL & DOBBIN.

Pittsburgh, April 22—1817.——tf

Rectifying Distillery, Grocery and Liquor Store.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing friends and the public, that he has now on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of foreign and domestic

LIQUORS,

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale, low, for CASH or country produce, at his store in Front, between Market and Wood-streets, opposite Bosler and Co's. warehouse.

FRANCIS BAILEY.

Feb. 4—lawtf

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Commissioners office of Allegheny county, until Monday the 1st day of Sept. next, for the erection of

A NEW JAIL,

in the city of Pittsburgh.

Separate proposals will be received for the

Stone work—by the perch,
Brick work—by the thousand,
Carpenter work—by measurement,
Iron work—by the pound.

The contractors finding all materials.

A plan can be seen and all necessary information given, on application at the office, at any time after the 9th of June next.

ROBERT MAGEE,
R. HILANDS,
JOSEPH DAVIS.

Attest—J. M. RIDDLE, *Clk.*

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1817.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE,

100 hbls Conemaugh Salt,
116 do Whiskey,
22 N. Orleans Sugar,
25 kegs Trotter's Powder,
12 do Copperas,
2000 lbs. Logwood,
4000 do Bacon.

ARMOR & WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1817.

DAVID EVANS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

At his WHOLESALE Store in Liberty, near the corner of Fourth street,

A general assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, and Queensware.

Among which are the followiug,

Best green Coffee in bags,
Young Hyson Tea in small chests & boxes,
Lump Sugar, Boston Chocolate,
Pepper—Alspice—Mustard,
Raisins, in boxes and kegs,
Indigo—Madder and Copperass,
White Havanna Sugar—Nutmegs, Almonds,
Pine-apple Cheese,
Cogniae Brandy—4th proof
Best Holland Gin,
Sugar-house Molasses,
Madeira and Lisbon Wines,
Queensware in small crates assorted.

All of which he is determined to sell at a small advance for cash.

Pittsburgh, May27, 1817

Mustard Seed,

I WILL give 10 dollars per bushel for good clean MUSTARD SEED.

J. W. SKELTON.

by

Pitsburgh, March 2.—tf

TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND Snuff Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacture of TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF —Having provided experienced workmen and best leaf, he flatters himself that the articles of his manufacture, will be found equal in quality, and as cheap as any offered.

For the accommodation of country merchants and traders, he will receive in payment most articles of country produce.

All orders gratefully received and promptly xecuted.

DAVID GREER,

East corner of Market & Liberty streets

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1817. 1aw6m

Brandywine Powder.

The subscriber has just received a large consignment of

F. F F. FFF. Brandywine POWDER.

from the manufacturer, which will be sold by the quantity on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsbg. July 25th, 1817.——1awtf

JAMES M'CAY.

At his Grocery Store on Water street between Market and Ferry streets offers for sale a quantity of

Common Cyder
Boiled Cyder
Cider Royal by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, July 1st 1817.——2mo.

Portrait Painting.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that intending to remain in this place a short time, he has taken a room in the Brick building of Mrs. Irwin corner of the Diamond, where he will execute portrait painting in a style of superior elegance.

Having studied under one of the first artists in New York, and been in the practice of the profession a long time, he feels confident of being enabled to give the most ample satisfaction.

Orders for Plain and ornamental sign painting, Military Standards, Masonic Carpets &c. will be attended to and executed by a person under the immediate direction and superintendance of the subscriber

E. G. NELSON.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1817.——6m

H. Bonnet & Rouaud,

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD, MARKET STREET,

INFORM their customers and others that besides their usual assortment they have just received, viz.

Silk of any kind for Dress and Bonnets,
Canton, Italian and French Crapes,
Silk and lace Shawls of any description,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton stockings,
Silk galloons and ribbons of all sorts,
Ladies and men's silk, kid, and leather gloves,
Merino Shawls and trimming,
English lace and gauze,
Thread, silk, and cotton lace,
Bombazett and bombazeen,
Millinet, and wires black and fancy feathers,
Silk cord and Chenills,
Sewing silk, cotton Balls,
Superfine Cloth and Cassimeres,
Berlin Cord and Stockinett,
Marseilles and other Vesting
Cambric Linnen and Cravatts,
Hat covers, webbing, and Boo, t Cord
Suspenders, Kid skins and Parchmet,
Silk velvet and Velveteen,
Pins, and other hardware.
Bell, plated and glass buttons,
Dimity and Gingams of any kind,
Irish Linnen, Shirting —— and long cloth,
udia and English plain and figured Muslin
Calicoes, and domestic Cotton,
Domestic Shirting and ong cloth,
Black, blue, brown, and l pink Cambric,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Shot of every size,
Lead in Pig.

Which articles they can sell by the piece, as cheap as any in this city, and will only cut Silk superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1817 ——t.f

JAMES LAUBIE,

Diamond, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received, & has for sale, on the most reasonable terms,

Best Spanish Cigars by the box,
Raisins by the do.
Port Wine,
Madeira, do.
Teneriff,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Cordials,
Dryed Fruits, &c.

December 17 th, 1816.——1y

To Owners of Horses.

A NUMBER of the merchants of Philadelphia, desirous of promoting the internal intercourse of the state, and of facilitating their trade and connection with the western states, have united themselves into an association, under the name of "The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Transporting Company." Their object is to reduce and equalize throughout the year, the cost of carriage, and to diminish the time now required, for the transport of merchandize to the western waters. They therefore purpose to establish Lines of Wagons, to start daily from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to run day and night, changing horses every ten miles.

It must be evident to every enlightened person, that the success of the proposed system is most intimately connected with the interests of the whole community. It is important for the interiour of our state that the trade of the western country should be maintained with the Atlantick cities; to secure which, the plan now contemplated, it is believed, will be effectual. A reduction in the rates, and in the time required for the transportation of Goods, to and from the Atlantick cities to the western waters, will enable the farmers and others to transmit their products to market with facility and cheapness, and procure a supply of foreign articles on more favourable terms. It will also increase the demand for horses, travelling, the value of lands, and in fine, add much to the improvement and importance of the towns and country on the route. Owners of horses, will find constant and profitable employment for them near their homes, which is surely preferable to uncertain employment at a distance.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED,

For hauling the Wagons any number of sections of ten miles, each section, going and returning, to be performed within every twenty hours, and persons desirous of contracting will state the section or sections they will contract for.

The loading as far as Carlisle, will not exceed 4000 lbs. and from thence to Pittsburgh 3500, or 3200 when the roads are in a bad state.

The following conditions will be required.

1. Each contractor must give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his contract.
2. Each contract must be for one year.
3. The contractor to be at every expense for his horses and driver, including the harness.
4. The Wagons must travel two miles an hour, changing horses every ten miles without any unnecessary delay.
5. The contractors will be accountable to the Company, for all delays or damages which may arise from fraud or mismanagement upon the road, embraced within their contract.

Turnpike and Bridge Tolls will be paid by the Company.

Application to be made by Letter as early as possible, directed to the Subscriber, agent for the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Transporting Company in Philadelphia.

THOMAS HARPER,

AGENT for the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Transporting Company.

June 16, 1817

NEW BOOK-STORE

William Eichbaum, Junior,

BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,

SECOND, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS,

HAS opened a *Wholesale and Retail* BOOK-STORE, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Books and Stationary

in the various branches of the business.

W. E. Having a bindery attached to his establishment, will be enabled to bind and rule blank books of every description, to any size or pattern with neatness and despatch.

All orders punctually attended to.

☞ Rags will be bought or taken in exchange for books at the usual prices.

Pittsburgh, July 11, 1817. 2tf

Valuable Property TO BE LEASED.

THREE LOTS, each seventeen feet and a half in front, sixty feet in depth, together with the buildings or parts of buildings thereon, unless leased previously by private sale—will be offered for perpetual lease, at the auction room of D. S Scully, on Thursday the 28th day of Aug. next, at ten o'clock, A. M. These lots being part of the estate of H. H. Brackenridge, deceased, and situate in Market, between Front and Second streets, are well known as being among the best situations in Pittsburgh, for business The conditions of sale will be made known at the day, and in the mean time any information thereof, can be had of

A. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, July 8th, 1817.

Saml. & John Thompson,

Merchant Taylors,

SOUTH EAST END OF MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received a large supply of superfine and common cloths, cassimeres and vestings, and as they were principally bought at Auction in Philadelphia, they will be sold very low. They have also obtained the newest fashions, and will continue to supply gentlemen with fashionable cloathing at a short notice. They keep as usual a large supply of made cloathing at reduced prices

Pittsburg, December 18[illegible]

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1817.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
By JOHN I. SCULL,
In Front Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS a year, paid half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, at the end of the year.

If the Subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the expiration of the year, it will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in a neat and conspicuous form, at One Dollar per square for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents per square for each continuance.

GLEANINGS.

Groves, who was tried at Bristol assizes, has, for the last seven years, been the terror of all Bristol, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; he has organized and trained a desperate gang to assist him in every act of infamy and delinquency; and although he has been often tried, he has invariably been acquitted upon some legal or technical informality. His boast is, that he will not be hung until he arrives at the age of forty. On the night before his trial he published the following couplet:

"Georgy Groves has nothing to fear
"From Bombazet or Kerseymere."

Upon being questioned some time since about the distress of the times, he observed —"Ah! they are very great; I have dipped into one hundred and fifty farmers' pockets, and have not found a shilling."

M. PIONTOWSKI, who lately returned from St. Helena, is still in London, where he awaits the receipt of funds from abroad to continue his route to Italy. He yesterday waited on Mr. Cooper, of the Alien Office, to inform him that the person who is now travelling on the Continent under his name, has no other intention than to act as a spy on the friends of NAPOLEON.—M. PIONTOWSKI received from BONAPARTE before his departure, a certificate of his rank as Chief d'Escadron, and which contradicts all the statements made in regard to him in the public Journals.

The petition presented by Sir J. Newport from the city of Limerick, is very important. The facts of the case are simply these: under the Irish election laws, all freeholders must qualify by a registry at Quarter Sessions, without which they cannot vote. Now in cities and counties corporate, where the magistrates are independent of the community at large, it is in their power, by a refusal of registry, wholly to supersede the duties and priviliges of the freeholders, and to retain the powers of the return in their own hands. This is a question which affects not only Limerick, but every city and county corporate throughout Ireland, and involves such important general consequences, as we trust will induce the House of Commons to correct the evil.

It is not perhaps generally known, that Poeschel, the founder of the sect whose fanaticism has lately arrested the attention of all Germany, and alarmed the Government, was the Clegyman who accompanied the unfortunate Palm, the bookseller, to the place of execution, at the time he was shot, by order of Bonaparte, in 1807. It is remarked that he has ever since been extremely distressed and melancholy.

About the middle of May, it was proposed in the Ghent and Brussels papers to establish throughout Flanders an Anti-British Society, every member of which was required to make oath, that he would not buy, wear, or use, any article of British produce: or of the growth of British colonies. Their motto, *Nihil Anglicanum.*—Their Model, the Holy Alliance formed by the Continental Sovereigns for the support of legitimacy.

Ferdinand VII. of Spain, has ordered that no likeness of himself or his family, shall in future be published without the licence of the royal academy. This measure has been adopted to prevent the personal beauty of royalty from being made a subject of ridicule.

Lord Palmerston, (Secretary at war of G. Britain) in a late debate in Parliament upon the army estimates, stated that the diffusion of education among the lower classes of society, within the last few years, had led to a great accumulation in the business of military correspondence—from 900, to 1000 letters were weekly received, containing enquiries about the effects, arrears, and other particulars relative to private soldiers. In the year ending in March, 1791, the number of letters sent from the Post Office, were 7,004—in 1802 they amounted to 15,703—while in 1816, they amounted to 92,420—and in March of the present year, to 106,940.

From the most unquestionable authority, we state, (says the Albany Daily Advertiser of Tuesday,) that ten miles of the Great Western Canal, will be completed in the year 1817. 500 men are daily employed.

MEXICO AND PERU.

At the period in which Mexico and Peru fell under the dominion of Spain; three centuries ago—they were in a state of no inconsiderable civilization. "The Mexicans," says Clavigero a Spanish historian, "understood the building of arches and vaults, as appears from their baths, from the remains of the royal palaces of Testuco, and other buildings which escaped the fury of the conquerors, and also from several paintings." Of the ancient Peruvians, Garcilasso de la Vega another Spanish historian, remarks—"All the royal palaces had their gardens, and orchards, and places of pleasure, wherein the Inca might delight and divertize himself; and their gardens were planted with fruit-trees of the greatest beauty, with flowers and odoriferous herbs of all sorts and kinds. which the climate did produce," also that "The Incas had a garden situated in an island near to Puna, where being desirous to enjoy the air of the sea, they passed over to divertize and recreate themselves."

As certain kinds of quadrupeds have been hunted, and nearly exterminated, for their furs; so the Mexicans and Peruvians were destroyed, by millions, for the sake of their mines. Nor has any one circumstance contributed more, perhaps, to sink Spain from the highest in the scale of Europe to almost the lowest, than her possession of those mines. In the righteous retributions of Providence, the unprincipled avarice and bloody ambition of nations ever turn to their own disadvantage sooner or later.

Our readers will be amused with the ensuing description of the Connecticut light horse, extracted from *Memoirs of a Life chiefly passed in Pennsylvania,* by Alexander Graydon, Esq. of Harrisburgh, published in 1811.

"Among the military phenomena of this campaign, (in 1776) the Connecticut light horse ought not to be forgotten.—They consisted of a considerable number of old-fashioned men, probably farmers and heads of families, as they were generally middle-aged, and many of them apparently beyond the meridian of life.—They were truly irregulars; and whether their clothing, their equipments, or caparisons were regarded, it would have been difficult to have discovered any circumstance of uniformity, though in the features derived from local habitation, they were one and the same. Instead of carbines and sabres, they generally carried fowling pieces, some of them very long and such as in Pennsylvania are used for shooting ducks. Here and there, one "his youthful garments well saved" appeared in a dingy regimental of scarlet, with a triangular tarnished laced hat. In short, so little were they like modern soldiers in air or costume, that dropping the necessary number of years, they might have been supposed the identical men who had in part composed Pepperill's army at the taking of Louisburg. Their order of march corresponded with their other irregularities. It "spindled into longitude immense" presenting so extended and ill compacted a flank as though they had disdained the adventitious prowess derived from concentration. These singular dragoons were volunteers, who came to make a tender of their services to the commander in chief But they staid not long at New-York: as such a body of cavalry had not been counted upon, there was in all probability a want of forage for their *Jades,* which, in the spirit of ancient knighthood, they absolutely refused to descend from; and as the general had no use for cavaliers in his insular operations, they were forthwith dismissed with suitable acknowledgments for their truly chivalrous ardour.* An unlucky trooper of this school had, by some means or other found his way to Long-Island and was taken by the enemy in the battle of the 27th of August. The British officers made themselves very merry at his expense, and obliged him to amble about for their entertainment. On being asked what had been his duty in the rebel army, he answered, that it was *to flank a little and carry tidings.* Such at least was the story at New-York among the prisoners."

*It appears from a letter of general Washington, that they refused fatigue duty, because it was beneath the dignity of troopers."

A LEGAL PUN.

In a trial, wherein Garrow and Jekyl were employed, as counsel, an old woman was brought forward as a witness to prove that there had been a *tender* made of money. The old woman gave rather an equivocating evidence, upon which Jekyl, who opposed Garrow on the occasion, handed him this couplet, written with a pencil:

Garrow forbear!—that tough old jade
Can never prove—a *tender maid.*

BARE FOOTED LADIES.—Among the ridiculous accounts given by emigrants, of the manners and customs of this country, we recollect nothing more truly laughable than the following extract of a letter from an English emigrant in Philadelphia to his friend in England. The letter is published in the "Monthly Magazine," (London) of February, 1817.

"Things appear much more of the French pattern than I expected, particularly the dress of the ladies. These look like sand bags tied in the middle; the majority wearing neither stays, caps, shoes or stockings, only when in full dress. My wife was at first surprised at their manner, but now it is familiar; I cannot persuade her to be fashionable.

JOHN MOORE.

This gallant general fell a victim to false intelligence, whether accidental or intentional remains yet to be decided. He engaged the French on the heights of Corunna, and fell while the force under his command was retreating on board their ships and transports, from a powerful and victorious foe. He was decidedly the first general in the British service, his movements in Spain, indicated a powerful and comprehensive genius—and he added to these advantages a noble simplicity of character and elevation of mind.—Frere, the British minister at Madrid, strongly urged the movement, and is accountable for the defeat. The French paid every honor to the remains of the British Chief—and Bonaparte ordered Mr. Fourcroy, late Consul at Charleston, S. C. at that time Consul at Corunna, to erect a monument on the spot where he fell. We have seen it on the height entering the port. The following lines expressive of the event, are written with genuine taste and feeling, and are worthy of preservation: *Advocate.*

From the London Courier.

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Who fell at the battle of Corunna, in Spain in 1808.

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corps to the rampart we hurried,
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,
O'er the grave, where our hero we buried,

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet nor in shroud we bound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him,

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hallowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,
But nothing he'll reck if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock toll'd the hour for retiring,
And we heard the distant random gun
That the foe was suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory,
We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory.

INVERNESS, MAY 26.

A Highland Chieftain's Funeral.

The Chisholm's (Mr. Chisholm, of Chisholm,) funeral which took place on the 16th inst. was conducted with a degree of splendor, which rivalled the usage of ancient times in the last tribute of homage and respect to the remains of deceased Chiefs. Invitations were very general throughout Inverness and the neighboring counties, and nearly 240 guests sat down to a sumptuous entertainment provided at Beauly. Upwards of 100 dozen of claret were drank on this occasion! the commonalty of whom a very large assemblage were in attendance, had not been forgotten---bread and cheese in ample abundance, and 20 ankers of whiskey, were distributed among them---and they made so very free, that a man and two women died of the effects of intoxication! Many battles with sticks and fists, and stones, were fought, and many cracked crowns were given and received—but beyond the foregoing melancholy instances, no further fatal effects ensued. Various depredations, however, were committed—and among others, some of the riders discovered, *next morning,* that they had come home without their saddle flaps, the well dressed leather of which, it has been discovered, would make superior brogue soals.

S. K. PAGE & Co.
Have Just Received,
And will sell at the Baltimore prices, with the addition of carriage—by the barrel.
4 bbls. 4th proof Jam. Sprts.
3 do 4 do St. Croix do,
2 do 4 do Cog. Brandy,
Pittsbg. Aug. 1 1817.

Ormsby & Doane,
HAVE FOR SALE,
50 bbls prime Pork,
90 half bbls mess Pork—for family use,
50 tierces Hams—in pickle,
2 tons Bacon—superior quality,
2 tons Venison Hams,
100 bbls. Whiskey,
20 kegs Tobacco,
30 boxes cut tacks and sprigs,
19 bbls. Pearl Ash,
Real Campeac y Logwood.
IRON, CASTINGS &c.
20 cwt. country Sugar—in barrels,
250 bbls. Kenhawa Salt.
Pittsburgh, May 30. 1817.

LIME JUICE,
of a superior quality, for sale
JAMES A. BARTRAM,
MARKET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD-STREET
who has on hand
IMPERIAL—Y. Hyson—Hyson—Hyson Skin and Souchong
TEAS,
of a superior quality, and of the latest importation
Prime green Coffee, Loaf Sugar,
Lump ditto—Pepper, Allspice,
Ginger—Copperas,—Cinnamon,
Mustard, in bottles
English refined Salt-petre,
Chocolate—Rice—Spanish Cigars,
Holland Gin, 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
4th proof Cognac Brandy,
Madeira and Lisbon WINE,
—ALSO—
An invoice of
MORROCCO SKINS,
which will be sold for first cost & carriage
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1817.

Hazelton & Jones,
In the Diamond, Corner of Diamond Alley,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A QUANTITY
—TANNERS OIL—
GREEN Coffee in barrels first quality,
Young Hyson Tea in small boxes,
French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits,
Madeira and Malaga Wine in barrels, and sundry other Groceries.
—*ALSO*—
Anvils, Vices, and Bell metal Kettles of different sizes with a variety of other Hardware
They have on hand
100 barrels flour, quite fresh,
250 do. of excellent apples,
Bar Iron, Steel, Castings, Salt,
AND A VERY GENERAL ASSORIMENT OF
Dry Goods & Hardware,
All of which they will sell low for a short acceptances in the city.
GOODS of all kinds will be received on storage.
Consignments on Commission will be promptly attended to.
lawtf.

PITTSBURGH STEAM
Woollen Manufactory.
JAMES ARTHURS, respectfully informs the public, that his manufactory is in complete operation, where they may at all times be supplied with the following domestic cloths, viz.
Superfine Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseynetts, &c.
of different qualities and a variety of colours.
Having taken into partnership, an experienced workman from Europe, in the manufactory of cloth, his friends may rest assured, that all orders in any branch of their business, will be filled to their entire satisfaction.
Persons wishing to have wool manufactured into broad or narrow cloth, may have it done reasonably, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice; but no less quantity than 25 pounds will be received for that purpose.
A large quantity of country cloth, being now finished the owners are requested to take it away as the proprietor cannot hold himself responsible for its safety from moths during the warm season.
His machinery for carding wool is in complete order; and whilst he returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received in this branch of his business, he requests a continuance.
☞ Those persons who are indebted long than three months, either by bill, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and pay on or before the 1st day of August next. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, or the next will be of a more *coercive* nature.
July 8th 1817.

BIRMINGHAM.
THE subscriber, having laid off part of his property in the town of Birmingham into lots suitable for the erection of dwellings, offers them for sale at reasonable prices, upon the following terms:—$10 payable in hand, and the residue as follows—$1 per week—$4 per month, or $12 per quarter, at the option of the purchaser, without interest.
On the payment of the purchase money, or satisfactory security being given for the same deed will be made to the purchaser, with general warranty, *clear from ground rent,* or any incumbrance whatever.
A Plan can be seen at the Office of JAMES RIDDLE, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and at the house of the Subscriber in Birmingham.
JAMES PATTERSON.
November 29, 1816 lawtf.

Copperas
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
MANUFACTURED in Pittsburgh, can be had at all times either by the keg or ton lower than it can be brought over the mountains.
JO BOSLER & CO.
Pittsburgh June 6, 1817.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1817.

On Thursday last, John Darragh, Esq. was unanimously elected Mayor of this city, by a joint vote of the select and common councils, in the room of E. Denny, Esq. resigned.

Nashville, July 15.

CHEROKEE TREATY.

General Jackson and suite reached his seat in this county on Sunday evening from the Cherokee nation. We have understood he succeeded in the object he had in view, so far as to obtain a relinquishment on the part of the tribes to all claim to Double-head's and all other reserves in the Alabama territory and this state; and establishing the principle that in proportion as the Indians remove west of the Mississippi river, the United States should have possession of the country they removed from—and as it was not certain what the proportion now removed was to the whole tribe, the nation relinquished to the United States the land claimed by it east of the Chatahoche river in Georgia, and west of Walden's ridge, in Tennessee, making about two millions of acres; the treaty also makes provision that the census of the whole tribe shall be taken in June next, by an agent of the United States, and those willing to go to the west of the Mississippi, considered with those already there, and the land as the proportion they bear to those remaining shall revert to the United States. By this agreement there is very little doubt but the claims of the Union will in less than two years be extended over the whole country reclaimed by the Cherokee tribe.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. navy, in the Mediterranean, to an officer on this station, dated

Port Mahon, May 24, 1817.

"Algiers is rapidly recovering her consequence. She will in all probability have in the course of the summer two frigates (one from the grand seignior, and one from the French) four heavy sloops, and eight or ten vessels, from twelve to eighteen guns: a schooner built at Leghorn for the regency, touched at this port a few days since; her appearance was beautiful and is calculated to carry 18 guns. It is expected a British fleet is coming out to the sea, for what purpose we have not heard. A Spanish squadron came in here *ten days ago from* Algiers, consisting of one ship of the line, a frigate and sloop of war—our sailors soon had it, that we were blockaded, and 300 re-entered for the Washington, and about 100 for the Constellation.

"The Spanish squadron has sailed for Algiers. They had a hot press the morning they departed, which has occasioned great distress amongst the fishermen and fishermen.

"The British sloop of war "Erie" arrived here from Algiers; the officers state that the dey has received a frigate from the grand seignior, and that he now can send eight cruizers to sea,"

THE KING v T. J. WOOLLER.

This was an information filed by his majesty's attorney-general against the defendant, for a libel contained in a publication called The *Black Dwarf*. The information charged the defendant with endeavoring, by the said libel, to bring into hatred and contempt the Constitution of England, the Houses of Lords and Commons and the right of petitioning the said Houses, and thereby seeking to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of his majesty's subjects.

The Attorney-General stated the case. The alledged libel was contained in an article entitled "*The Right of Petition*," which that right, according to the acceptation of the word, was declared to be of no use whatever. "Did King John," said the author, "sign Magna Charta in consequence of petitions? Did Charles I. lose his head on the block in consequence of petitions? Did James II. abdicate his throne in consequence of Petitions? Or, William III. accept the Bill of Rights, in consequence of petitions? No---our ancestors petitioned, it is true---but, when they presented a petition, they always took care to provide arms to enforce it." The attorney-general argued, was libel, one of the most invaluable privileges derived by the revolution—and further contended that the defendant, selecting the periods of history which he referred to, wished to excite the people to use force and violence, in the furtherance of any object they might have in view.

The publication having been proved---the defendant, in a speech of great length, relied in justification of what he had written.

The attorney-general replied.

Mr. Justice Abbot having summoned up, the jury retired at quarter after five o'clock. They deliberated for an hour and a quarter; at the expiration of that time, they returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*.

The spectators received the verdict with acclamations. Sir F. Burdett, who listened attentively to the trials, was loudly cheered on leaving Guildhall. Mr. Baron Garrow and Mr. Canning were in Court during a considerable part of the day.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Wooller was taken back to the King's Bench Prison in a carriage accompanied by the tipstaff of the court, and several peace officers. The crowd followed the carriage into Cheapside, cheering the whole way.

Indian News.—The Milledgeville Journal of the 14th, contains some intelligence, on account of which it appears Gov. Mitchell has ordered out a considerable militia force under Gen. Floyd. The General himself says, there has been misconduct on *both sides*. I see, indeed, *assertions* that the Indians have stolen horses, and three possitive accounts that white men have *murdered* Indians! The extirpation of these miserable wretches is certain and must be speedy—for they have yet lands, and blindly afford their white enemies pretexts for hostility—*Raleigh Minerva*.

The Red-River.—A letter from Natchitoches desbribes the Red River as one of the most remarkable the writer had ever known. In ascending it in December last, during a rain of 31 hours the river rose 31 feet. For 500 miles above Natchitoches it is narrow and deep, above that distance it is wider and more shallow.

A writer in the Philadelphia Centinel, states that there is at present, in the city of Philadelphia, a large quantity of *Cast Iron, and Silver Plated, Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons*, of English manufacture, and that many such articles have been sold to country merchants and others, who are ignorant at the time of purchase of their being *cast Iron*. The writer thinks it his duty to apprise the public of the circumstance, as he presumes no man would endanger his life, or the lives of his family, by placing in the mouth of his horse a bit which is as brittle as a pipe-stem

He presumes that silver plated bits and stirrups of *cast iron*, are at this time exposed for sale throughout the country.

A CURIOSITY IN CIVIL INSTITUTIONS.

The Grand Jury of New-York, with an Irishman, as it would appear from his name, at their head, have presented the mayor for non-execution of the laws—though by the old established usages, the mayor has hitherto presented to them, and will again, all nuisances; and thus a laughable reciprocation of *presentment* is established between them.—"I present you, my dear sir, as a nuisance!"—"and I, my dear sir, you!" A pretty pleasant, bandying back and forward of compliments, to be sure, in which neither it seems, will allow himself to be outdone in courtesy by the other. It reminds us of the whimsical ceremonies that passed between king George III. on his tour to the west of England, and the mayor of Exeter, as exhibited by Peter Pindar. Describing that magistrate presenting the sword of that city to his majesty, Peter says,

He *pok'd* to the king a great long sword,
Which the king *pok'd* back again.
Nae miseri *Jurores et Praetor*
Alex: Gaz.

[*From the New-York Gazette. July 25.*]

In addition to the news given in yesterday's Gazette, we learn by the Ellen Tooker, from the Gulph of Mexico, that the Patriot General Terrand, with about 2000 men had gone over to the Royalists, having previously been assured of the king's pardon: that gen. Victoria of Gaudaloupe, with about 300 men, were within 100 miles of La Vera Cruz, hemmed in by the Royalists—that General Mina's head quarters were at Santa Masina, which place he had fortified, and left a garrison of about 80 men, and proceeded against St. Lewis Petosa. His communication on the sea coast was cut off by the Royalists. An army of about 5000 men was marching against him from La Vera Cruz, and his situation was considered as perilous.

[*From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, July 21.*]

The *Needle Work Picture* which is exhibited at the Literary Reading Rooms of Messrs. Eastburn and Co. corner of Broadway and Pine streets, is well worth the attention of all persons having a taste for works of extraordinary ingenuity, or for fine specimens of the arts. This picture is entirely of Needle Work—the fruit of the genius and skill of a Venetian, who had been suddenly reduced to poverty by the revolution in his country, and who resorted to this employment to gain a livelihood. We think it must astonish any person, especially those who have not been accustomed to view works of a similar kind and character. The subject of it is the fleet of Lord Nelson returning from the battle of the Nile, and entering the port of Leghorn. The effect of it can scarcely, if at all be surpassed by the most accomplished painting.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—Some time since the woods in the vicinity of Sandwich, county of Barnstable, (Mass.) caught fire, by accident in Marshpee plantation, and extended its ravages towards Barnstable; destroying in its progress, a great quantity of cut wood, valuable timber lots, and much game. The bones of Deer, sheep and rabbits were afterwards discovered in the desolated track made by the fire, which was finally arrested by a timely and copious rain.

The following singular advertisement was lately painted in large letters on a board placed on the side of a field in the neighborhood of Greenwich, England:—

"Good grass for horses. *Long-tails* three shillings and sixpence per week; *short-tails* two shillings and sixpence per week." This difference in the charge was made, because the *long-tails* can whisk off the flies, and eat at their leisure; while the *short-tails* are running about from morning till night

The introduction which a lawyer once used, would suit many speakers. "As there are many gentlemen," said he, "engaged with me on the same side, it is not necessary that I should say much to the purpose."

MARRIED,—At Greensburgh, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Carll, *Stephen Van Rensellaer Forward*, Esq. of this city to Miss *Hetty Young*, daughter of the Hon. John Young.

DIED, on the 3d ult. Mr NATHANIEL SHALER, of Middletown, Connecticut.

THEATRE,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that during the vacation, the audience part of the theatre has been decorated in a superior style—the stage furnished with entire new scenery, &c. designed and executed by Mr. Grain, from the Theatres Charleston, Philadelphia, &c. In fact, neither pains nor expense has been spared to render the Theatre worthy the patronage of a liberal public.

On Wednesday Evening,

AUGUST 6, 1817.

Will be presented Mr. Wherry's Comedy in five acts—called the

Soldiers' Daughter,

Widow Cheerly, Mrs. Entwisle,
from the Theatres, Edinburgh, Dublin, Philadelphia, &c. her first appearance here.
(For other characters see bills)

End of the play, the Original *Epilogue* to be spoken by Mrs. Entwisle.

The whole to conclude with the Farce of the

IRISHMAN IN LONDON.

*** Doors to be open at a quarter past 6, and the curtain rise at a quarter past seven o'clock.—Box one dollar—Pit 75 cents.

The box office will be open on the days of performance, from 10 A. M. 'till 2 P. M. and from 4 till the conclusion of the performance.—Other days, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

*** No admittance on any account whatever, behind the scenes—Smoking is not allowed in the theatre.

In prepartion BERTRAM or the castle of St. Aldobrand—MANUEL—HOW TO TRY A LOVER—THE BROKEN SWORD—FARO TABLE &c. &c.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the business carried on by JOHN WRENSHALL, WILLIAM BOGGS, and GEORGE BOGGS, under the firms of WRENSHALL & BOGGS, Pittsburgh, and WILLIAM BOGGS & Co. of Philadelphia, was, by mutual consent, dissolved in the mouth of July, 1816. All demands against those firms will be settled by WILLIAM BOGGS & Co. Philadelphia, and GEORGE BOGGS & Co. of Pittsburgh.

JOHN WRENSHALL,
WILLIAM BOGGS,
GEORGE BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1817.

Wanted,

A *Boy*, to attend in a Drug-store.

Enquire of
Skelton & Hill,
Druggists, Market street.

Pittsbg. Aug. 5, 1817 —— tf

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

Just received, & for sale by the subscribers,

2,0000 lbs. wt. of New Orleans

SUGAR,
OF A PRIME QUALITY.

CROMWELL & DOBBIN.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 4, 1817.—— tf

TO LET.

A STOREHOUSE, with a back building attached—suitably for a family, all in complete repair, situated in Diamond-alley—an excellent stand for mercantile business.

G. WATSON

July 22,—8

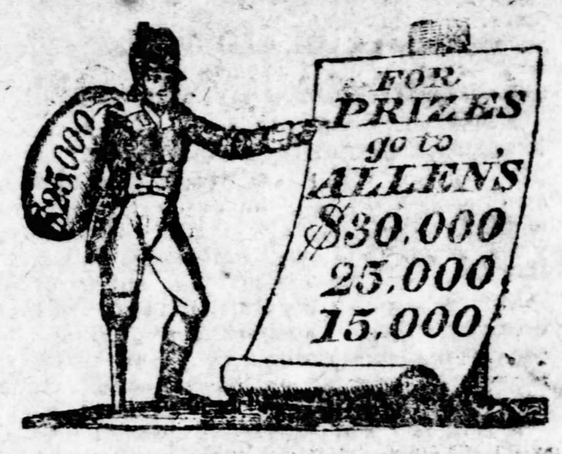
LADIES SCHOOL.

E. BATES & Co. have opened a school for the education of young ladies, at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, where will be taught, reading, writing, arithmetick, geography, English grammar &c. needle work in all its branches, withdrawing, and painting.

Particular attention will be paid to the first rudiments.

Pittsbg. Aug. 1 1817. 3

Manager's Prize List.



INTERNAL NAVIGATION LOTTERY—FOURTH CLASS.
Now drawing three times each week.

Eleventh Day's drawing.

No. 12955, last drawn, a prize	$700
12379	100
8603§, 8442, 29688, 3858§, 1210, 32032	
9546§,	50
25451§, 33561, 33573, 16379§, 9586§,	
30705, 4796§, 8874§,	20

§ Sold at Allens's Lucky office,

The last drawn number on Monday, will be entitled to a prize of

700 DOLLARS.

Cash paid for prizes—Tickets examined gratis, at NO. 1, DIAMOND-ROW, PITTSBURGH.

Bank Notes exchanged. Premium for Eastern Paper and Specie.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the door of the subscriber living in the city of Pittsburgh on the 26th of July last.

A small gray mare, freckeled with small brown spots—a film over her left eye—a saddle bruise on her back, and bad to catch---she was shod all round and had on a saddle with plated stirrups the head stall of a bridle.—The saddle has since been found.

Whoever will deliver her to me in Pittsburgh shall have five dollars reward.

J. WRENSHALL.

Pittsburgh, August 5th, 1817.——6t.

FOSTER & DOANE,

WOOD-ST REET

OFFER FOR SALE,

20 Barrels prime and mess Pork,
2 Do. mess Beef,
Barrels fresh Shad.
Do. do Mackarel,
10 Barrels Copperas—-Barrels of Raisins,

Kegs manufactured Tobacco, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Indigo & Madder, London Particular, & Tenneriffe win in quarter casks, Holland Gin, Spirits Cogniac Brandy—Window-glass, Hollow glass ware, assorted in boxes—Smoothing Irons, Axes, Augers, Waldrons and common Scythes, Sickles and Ironmongery in general.

2,500 lb. excellent Bacon and well cured Bacon Hams—and a quantity of Venison Hams.

ALSO,

55 Boxes PORTER-BOTTLES, which will be sold for Perryopolis money at par.

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

very cheap by the piece or package—on long CREDITS, for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 24.——tf

ALLEN and GRANT

HAVE FOR SALE,

30 boxes tin-plates,
10 half chests Young Hyson tea,
1 chest Imperial tea,
11 casks Sherry wine,
4 do. Port do.
2 do. Brandy,
2 do. Spirits,
1 cask Madeira wine,
1 do. Teneriffe do.

Also,—Loaf sugar—Indigo—Pepper—Maderd Almonds, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1817.

VALLEY WORKS

Saw-mill Ware-house,

No. 3, North 5th street,

Philadelphia.

Mill, Cross cut & Pitt Saws, Shovels, Spades, socket Shovels, socket Spades, Hoes, Sickles, Scythes, Sheet-Iron, &c. With other articles of *Domestic Hardware*, for sale at the manufacturing prices, by

ROGERS & SMEDLEY,

July 22, 1817.

APPROEVD
Patent and Family
MEDICINES,
FOR SALE BY
J. W. SKELTON,
Pittsburgh Apothecary Hall,
Corner of Third and Wood streets
AND SKELTON AND HILL,
Market street, near the Diamond,
PITTSBURGH.

Doctor Bossy's
Celebrated Elixir of Health.

A medicine, possessing extraordinary powers in arresting the progress, and effectually curing consumption, with all its train of distressing symptoms—a disease which from its frequency, and difficulty of cure within the last three or four years, seems to threaten destruction to a great portion of our population. The author of this medicine is an aged german physician, of great celebrity and acknowledged talents, (residing in the city of London) whose wonderful success in the cure of consumption, has sounded forth his name to the utmost extent of Great Britain.

It is hoped and expected so great a blessing will not long remain untried by the inhabitants of America, whose diseased lungs, with teazing cough, loss of appetite, decay of strength, loss of flesh, pain in the chest, and depression of spirits, warns them of approaching dissolution.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

Not to try the means which Providence has placed within our reach, is little less than being our own executioners. It is therefore the duty of every afflicted mortal to seek a remedy in time.

While there is life there is hope!
To-morrow may come too late!!

Dr. Bossy's
Hysteric Drops.

A medicine, which has been for many years used with great success, both in Europe and America, speedily removing the most violent fits of Hysterics, like a charm.

Dr. Bossy's Lotion,
For burns and scalds.

Slight burns and scalds, if taken immediately will in general be cured by this Liniment. In case of a fever intervening, Epsom salts taken in small quantities, will assist the cure

When the mischief is extensive or deep, mortification may be apprehended, whether the subject be young or old; the advice therefore of a skilful physician or surgeon, should be procured without delay.

Dr. Bossy's Embrocation,
For bruises, strains, inflammations, rheumatism, &c.

A medicine in every respect superior to the common Steer's Opodeldoc, (so universally used) No medicine ever sold has a greater claim on the public than the one now offered; it being a useful external application for sprains, bruises, child-blains, and for dispersing inflammatory tumours, rheumatism, burns scalds, &c.

Dr. Bossy's India Oil,
For the cure of cancers, wens, and all stubborn tumours, &c.

This celebrated Oil, the production of the East Indies, was first discovered by that great, and much celebrated physician of the East Indies, Foi Chi, whose great medical information, has reached the most remote parts of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and the United States.

Thousands of empyrics and quacks, are daily offering to the world the most deadly poisons, such as Arsenic, muriate of Mercury, Licuta, &c. in the form of plaisters, Tinctures, Solutions, Pills, &c. thereby destroying the lives of hundreds and thousands of the community.

Infallible Remedy

For destroying Bugs in bedsteads, furniture &c.

This mixture will infallibly destroy them and their nits, though they swarm ever so much. It is necessary that the bed or furniture should be thoroughly wet with it, the dust being first shaken off, which will prevent the mixture staining in the least, or soiling even the richest silks, &c. Should any bugs appear after once using this mixture it will be only owing to not having well wetted the linen &c. of the bed with it. So that those parts being well wetted with the liquid, which dries as fast as it is used, and pouring in the joints and holes, where the sponge or brush cannot reach, they never fail of being all destroyed

N. B. It is necessary that the mixture should be well shaken together before it is used.

Doctor Velnos'

TURKISH GLUE or ARMENIAN CEMENT,
For mending China, glass, &c.

A discovery of first magnitude in domestic economy, Thousands of articles, many of the most useful are daily committed to the street &c for the want of some suitable Cement, to mend them. The one now offered has proved by experience, to answer the purpose, and will even join glass or china, so strong that it will often break in a fresh place.

Balsamic Aromatic Tincture.

Or the grand corrector of flatulence and acidity in the bowels of children.

A medicine so well calculated to relieve the bowel complaint of infant children, (as it is so emphatically called by nurses) that it needs only the trial of a single bottle, to recommend it to the attention of a family.

To alleviate the sufferings of infant children, has called forth the talents of the most eminent physicians of every age, and the want of success appears chiefly to arise from the deeply rooted prejudices of parents and nurses, which the healing art has had to contend with In this enlightened age much has been done towards banishing ancient prejudices, and we now find children taking food and physic, on much more rational principles than formerly. It is a fact clearly ascertained, that most of the diseases incident to children, do arise from bad management, want of cleanliness, and indigestible food The medicine here recommended is known to all physicians, for correcting acidity, promoting the digestive powers, warming and invigorating the stomach, and giving immediate ease in the most excruciating pains of the bowels.

The dose to a child a month old is sixty drops—three months old, eighty drops—six months old a tea spoonfull; after which, thirty drops may be added for every year of their age.

The mixture to be well shaken, and mixed with barley water, balm or mint tea, or cold water, and repeated every sixth hour till ease is procured.

Velno's Vegetable Ointment,
For the cure of the Rheumatism

Perhaps no country in the world is so subject to Rheumatism, as the United States of America. The most learned of the medical faculty, has not before been able to produce a medicine which would with certainty cure this dreadful scourge of mankind. Thousands of victims are at this day labouring under the most excruciating pain, from different and lasting attacks of this most formidable disease.

Doctor Velnos is happy in informing the citizens of the United States of America, that after a laborious study and practice of forty years, he has at length found out a medicine, which will infallibly cure the Rheumatism in every stage; and strongly recommends to all who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with the disease, to give this valuable medicine a trial: being composed of the most innocent vegetables, the young, the old, the aged and infirm may use it with the most perfect safety, and may rely with confidence on a perfect cure, if within the reach of medicine.

Since Doctor Velnos first discovered this very valuable vegetable Ointment, thousands have been cured; many who had not the use of their limbs for many years before.

Dr. Hartman's Worm Cakes.

This is a mild and exceeding good vermifuge, may be given at all times with the greatest safety to the youngest infant, or pregnant women. It is celebrated for an astringent, which strengthens the tone of the stomach and intestines, and hence proves useful in disorders arising from laxity of the fibres, dropsical and bilious complaints or when the bowels are obstructed with slime.

Doran's Chymical Cake,
For removing grease from silk, cotton or woollen goods.

DOCTOR BREE'S TINCTURE.
For Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and approaching Consumptions.

Dr. Velnos' Antipertesis,
For the cure of Hooping Cough.

A medicine justly entitled to universal approbation, having been used with the most flattering success, in all the hospitals and infirmaries of Europe, and recommended highly by the most eminent of the faculty; is perfectly mild in it's operation, and may be given to children with the greatest safety.

July 8, 1817.

125 DOLLARS
REWARD.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 23d inst. the following described prisoners, viz.

Michael M'Intire,

An Irishman by birth; about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, marked with the small pox, and a little bow legged.—Committed on the charge of murder.

Joseph Skeldon,

An Englishman by birth,; about 28 years of age. 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, fair complexion, has a remarkable scar on his forehead, occasioned by a wound inflicted by a piece of stone coal.—Committed on the charge of murder.

John Sleegle,

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, has a wild look, a fresh wound in his left arm, a remarkable scar on the left instep, occasioned by a wound of a grape shot—which cut the principle leader.—Committed on the charge of larceny, &c.

James Wilson,

About 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, florid complexion, stout, well made, dark eyes, heavy eye-brows and dark hair He formerly resided in the Forks of Yough; and about a year since, moved with his father to Zanesville; from Zanesville, he went to N. Orleans with a boat, and on his return, passing through Pittsburgh, was committed to Jail on a charge of stealing $400 or 500.

Jacob Sauter,

A German Redemptioner, middle age, near 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, rough countenance, speaks no English: had on a German coatee or roundabout, of dark cloth, domestic cord pantaloons, &c. a servant to John Irwin, merchant of this city.

The above reward, with all reasonable expences, will be paid to any person or persons who will apprehend and return them to the jail, or 25 dollars for either of them.

SAMUEL HUBLEY, JAILOR.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1817

67 BALES
1st quality Tennessee Cotton
FOR SALE BY
J. & J. WASON.
Pittsburgh, July 11, 1817 6 *Wood st.*

East Liberty Steam-mill.

IS now in complete operation with four run of stones and a double wool carding machine, just new, with all the necessary works for manufacturing all kinds of grain for the country, for making merchant work & for shelling barley, buckwheat, & other grain—country work done for the tenth bushel & wool carding for eight cents per pound. Customers thankfully received and due attendance paid—Market price paid in cash or grain immediately after harvest.

JACOB NEGLEY.
Pittsburgh, July 8th 1817.

FOR SALE, BY
RICHD. BOWEN & CO.
Corner of Market and Water Streets,

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
Currant Wine,
Whiskey
Loaf, and Domestic Sugar,
Almonds, Chocolate, Codfish
Allum, Allspice, Brimstone, Ginger,
DOMESTIC PLAIDS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, and TICKING,
Copperas, Rosin
Spanish flotant Indigo.
Soal Leather
Cotton Cards,
Juniata Bar Iron
American, Crowley and German Steel
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings assorted
Cap Paper, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Post do.
Medium and demy Printing do.
Wrapping do. Bonnet boards
Window Glass
Bottles assorted in boxes, Porter do.
Birmingham Queensware
Kentucky twist and pigtail Tobacco
American Cigars
Bar and Pig Lead
Pewter Plates,
Axes, hoes, Chains and Screw Augurs
Mill saws,
Coal and wood stoves
Grates and Franklin stoves
Sad and Waffle Irons
Cast Iron Gudgeons and Cranks
Waggon Boxes
Wrag and Fan-mill irons,
Cast Tea kettles,
Pickled Beef in barrels,
AN INVOICE OF SADDLERY,
Leaf Tobacco in hogsheads,
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
Shot, | Cheese,
Flour, | Bacon, and
Kenhawa Salt.

Pittsbugh, July 1, 1817. 2awtf

Late Importation.

WM. HILL,

AT HIS WHOLESALE WARE-HOUSE, OPPOSITE KERRS' HOTEL, IN MARKET-STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING FRESH GOODS, OF HIS OWN IMPORTATION, VIZ.

30 ps. olive velvet
30 blk. do.
30 Olive Genoa cords
30 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks
30 Cotton tickings
30 Printed marseilles waistcoating
40 Blk. and fancy colored bombazetts
50 Superfine undress'd prints
50 Do. dress'd do.
50 Superfine plate do.
50 4-4 a 6-4 cambrics
50 7-8 a 9-8 shirtings
40 Fancy ginghams
40 Dimities
16 4-4 a 6-4 cotton shawls
50 Doz. 3-4 a 4-4 Madrass hdkfs.
1 Case 180 doz. oz. thread
1 Do. 254 doz. Holland tape & bobbins
1 Do. 200 packs, No. 4, 4 1-2 & 5 pins
30 M. Best white chappel sharps assorted
100 Doz. Ivory Combs
100 Doz. Horn Combs
30 lb. best black cloth sewings
50 Do. blue do. do.
40 Do silk twist assorted
36 Doz. mens' white & colored C. half hose
20 Womens' white cotton do.

The above goods were purchased in England, to particular order, by a person of experience, and came out at prime cost. They are now offered for sale on accommodating terms, at the Philadelphia *ps.* prices, with the addition of transportation only.

W. H. Has also a large and well assorted stock at his retail store, S. E. corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Pittsburgh, June 27.——2awtf

Summer Ale.
FOR SALE
30 Barrels Good Summer Ale,
Suitable for bottling, enquire of,
D. S. SCULLY.
Pittsburgh April 25th 1817—3 2aw 6m.

For Sale,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND of a good quality, two of which are well improved, one having thereon a well established tanyard. All within from twelve to twenty miles from the city of Pittsburgh. Terms made known by
JOHN M'DONALD.
Wood-street, Pittsburgh.
October 8.—2awtf.

I. DOANE,

ON THE BANK, NEAR WOOD STREET,
Offers for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware, Cutlery, and Ironmongery,
—LIKEWISE—
50 boxes Winsor Soap at 4, 50 per box, Cash, and a few dozen of Waldron's Scythes.
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1817.

WM. HILL,
AT HIS
Wholesale Ware-house,
Opposite Kerr's Hotel, in Market-st
HAS FOR SALE,
1,200 Pair men's coarse shoes
Prime green Coffee, in bags
St. Domingo do. do.
Y. H. Tea, in chests
Allum, Copperas, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Indigo and Brimstone, in kegs
Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon
6d 8d. and 10d. Nails
English Millington Crowly Steel
Spades and Shovels
Writing and Wrapping-paper
Kentucky Tobacco
Logwood
Country Linens and Thread in cuts per lb.
Queens-ware in crates
Sickles
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware, viz.
Knives and Forks—Butt-hinges—Wood-screws—Files—C. S. & German Hand-saws, &c. &c.
ALSO—AN ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.
Pittsburgh, June 24.——2awtf

ABISHAI WAY & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STORE,
In Market street PITTSBURGH,
HAVE on hand a large and well assorted stock of Fresh
Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware,
And in daily expectation of an additional supply of Dry goods, among which are
Elegant CANTON CRAPES, SILKS, BOMBAZETTS &c.
100 pieces hanging paper.
Just Received,
100 bbls. fresh sup. Flour
LINSEED OIL,
Prime Leaf Tobacco in hhds.
which they offer For Sale on reasonable terms
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1817

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
(*Market, between 3d and 4th streets.*)
Dry Goods, Wines, Groceries and Hardware.
Summer Assortment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that, he has formed a partnership in business with Messrs Thos. and Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, to be conducted under the firm of
JOHN M'CLEAN & CO.
who are at present opening, and will be regularly supplied with, an extensive and excellent assortment of articles in the above line, which being purchased principally at *Auction* in Philadelphia will be disposed of at a very small advance,
Wholesale and Retail,
For cash, *approved notes* or country produce, *only.*
JOHN M'CLEAN.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1817.

Private Academy.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that, he intends to open an Academy for a limited number of BOYS; in a healthy part of the town; upon the following plan.

The number of pupils shall not exceed 2[illegible] These shall be divided into two classes at first, out of which a third shall gradually be formed.

The studies of the lowest class shall consist of reading, writing, English grammer, and the elementary principles of arithmetic.

The course to be pursued by the next or second class, shall be the higher steps of arithmetic, Latin grammar, mythology, geography, and the use of globes.

The third, when formed, shall devote a portion of time to the acquirement of a relish for History and Belles-Lettres, and the balance shall be employed in reading latin classics, composition and in completing the geographical studies, the elements of which were taught in the 2d class.

A subscription paper containing terms &c. may be seen by application to MORGAN NEVILL esq.—who has generously offered to interest himself in the undertaking; also, at Alderman Lowrie's office or to the subscriber.

JOHN BOARDMAN.
July 29.

N. B. J. B. will commence an evening class of young gentlemen in reading, history and English composition, as soon as ten pupils shall be subscribed for.

He offers for sale a complete set of Lancasterian lessons ready for use, and furniture for a school—also an unexpired term of a commodious school-room, in the rear of Alderman Lowrie's office.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum

WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d of April, 1817. The accounts of the partnership will be settled by Cramer & Spear.

E. CRAMER.
JOHN SPEAR
WM. EICHBAUM, Jun.
Pittsburgh, July 11th, 1817.

ADDRESS.

A NUMEROUS and respectable meeting of the Republicans of Pittsburgh, believing that the ensuing election is a contest, not for *men*, but for those great and leading principles of civil liberty, which form the basis of all Republican goverments —feeling that those principles have been attacked, and their security endangered—have appointed the subscribers a committee, to state their sentiments, and make a public expression of their feelings on this occasion We have undertaken that duty from a consciousness of its importance to you and ourselves. A trifling occasion would not induce us to obtrude our opinions on the public notice We have no gratification in political contests, and no personal views in the election. Were it a mere scramble between the *ins* and the *outs* for offices or executive favour, it would be to us a matter of perfect indifference; for, as to those, we have no fears, hopes nor expectations. The rival candidates are equally unknown to most of us, and for or against them as individuals, we can feel no private partiality or prejudice. If we did not conscientiously believe that the principles of our government were involved, we should not interfere in the contest, but leave it to those whose personal or party views would govern their choice. We disclaim those views, and look beyond them to objects more worthy the attention of Republicans. We call on you to recur to those times when the patriot's care was directed to his country's good—when every heart was warmed, and every hand raised for the public safety.

When the founders of our republic declared us independent—they asserted that all men had equal and unalienable rights,—that all lawful governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,—that all power is inherent in the people, and can only be exercised by their delegation. The framers of our constitution guaranteed to the people the freedom and purity of elections, the free communication of thoughts and opinions, and the right of every man to think, speak and write on any subject. Such are the principles which constitute the foundation of our government. No country can be free where they are not held sacred; and it matters not whether the rights of the people are prostrated by the arms of a tyrant, or by the seductive arts and insidious professions of pretended friends—To guard against the latter is more difficult, because the progress of corruption is so gradual as to excite no alarm, till the little energy which is left in public opinion is too feeble to counteract its influence.

To us it appears there are many circumstances attending this election, which indicate the rapid approach of this state of things —that the right of selection and nomination of candidates has been usurped from the people—the freedom of choice, speech, thought and action denied; and the elective franchise confined to the privilege of voting for a man forced on the people, under the penalty of denunciation. One hundred and thirteen men have met at Harrisburgh; they call themselves a convention of the people—declare themselves a *regular body*—nominate their candidate for governor—declare their nomination regular, all other nominations irregular—and conclude a long address to the people, by calling on them *to esteem every man an enemy to the Republican cause, who will even favour opposition to their candidate*, and to adopt as their motto the democracy of Pennsylvania.

In a subsequent address, under the sanction of the Harrisburg convention, signed by Mr. Mathew Carey, they declare that such a nomination *is nearly equivalent to an election.* These addresses have been made to the people of Pennsylvania, and have been circulated in pamphlets and in newspapers. We invite you to read them, *to weigh them well*, to consider their principles, and ask yourselves if they are consistent with the genius of a people free, and who ought to be watchful of their rights. Enquire into the power of this self-styled convention. Who elected, organized, and clothed them with the power to make a nomination "nearly equivalent to an election?" Who made them a "regular body," and authorized them to denounce you and us as enemies to the republican cause, if we did not vote for Mr. Findlay? Why have not any other one hundred and thirteen men the same power to do these things? Shall they be permitted to assume this power merely because they give themselves the imposing name of a republican convention? Names have no magic: such bodies, call them what you will, are unknown to our laws, and repugnant to the spirit of our constitution.

If there was not in the nature of such a convention, a spirit hostile to the rights of the people, there was something in the manner of their being convened, which indicates a disposition in public servants to assume, and usurp from the people, rights and powers not delegated There seems to be in office holders a strong spirit of dictation, a consciousness of superiority over their fellow-citizens; and they appear to feel that they have a right to exercise any powers which may subserve their ambition or interest This Harrisburg convention was convened by the recommendation of the Electors of President. Surely they had no right to interfere in the election of a Governor. They had no more power to order a convention than any twenty-five of you. We beg you to look at the history of this convention, as an illustration of the effects of intrigue, the progress of corruption and usurpation.

Forty-six members of the Assembly, in 1816, nominated twenty-five electors. These twenty-five electors recommended a convention, in which forty four members of Assembly, and forty-nine others, undertook to nominate a Governor; and for their candidate you are called upon to vote, or be denounced as enemies to the republic. How completely does this power revolve in a circle! How perfectly the rights of the people are forgotten! They must be held in low estimation, indeed, when they are thus called upon to be the instruments of their own debasement. We cannot but indulge a confident hope, that these measures will awaken public opinion, and impress every one with the necessity of judging and acting for himself.

We believe that the sober and reflecting part of the country have become tired of an eternal war of politics; that peace on earth and good will towards all men, are more congenial to the minds of our countrymen, than the indulgence of the angry passions of party zeal. We see no reason why party should be the watch word of an election. If freemen adopt a motto, it should be their country, and not their party. If Pennsylvanians have a rallying point, it should be their Constitution, and the rights it guarantees. PRINCIPLES AND NOT MEN, is the motto of President Munroe—Why should it not be ours? Why should we not rather help to heal the wounds which party violence has inflicted on the peace and honour of our country, than to open them anew, and array neighbour against neighbour? The good sense of the country is fast progressing towards a harmony in sentiment, and union in action. Those must be deadly enemies to its peace and prosperity, who would endeavour to corrupt that charity in public opinion, which prompts to believe all men honest and worthy of confidence, who conscientiously use those powers of reasoning which distinguish man from the brute. For our parts, we do not believe that virtue and patriotism are confined to the narrow pale of party—we are willing to look beyond it for merit. Where we find correct principles, there our choice will rest.

Hoping that principles and not men are the objects in view with the supporters of both candidates, we meet the friends of Mr. Findlay, and call on them to justify those which are avowed in their addresses. The right of the few to dictate to the many; 113 to 130,000 voters; the right of a caucus to denounce you and us because we favour opposition to their candidate; the right of Electors to call a convention to nominate a governor; the right of that convention to declare themselves and their nomination, regular, and nearly equivalent to an election by the people. We say these are not the principles of republicanism; that the constitution has guaranteed the freedom of election, and the right of choice; that it authorizes no nomination by any but the people; that the liberty of speech, thought and action, are placed beyond legislative power; that it was never intended that a caucus should assume powers which are prohibited to the three branches of government; that our rights are safer in our own hands, and in the hands where the constitution has placed them, than in any self-created convention.

In the freedom and purity of elections, is the only safety of free governments. That sanctuary of freedom is violated, when any men usurp the exclusive right and power of nomination. How can an election be free if we have no choice of candidates? A system of proscription is not the less odious because it aims not at life or property. No spirit of usurpation is more dangerous than that which begins with men who set up themselves as standards of political faith, and dare to denounce as enemies to the republic, all who will not yield an abject submission to their authority. If the rights of election are thus invaded, what security have we for the enjoyment of any other? Can a freeman have one more precious than the right of choosing his chief magistrate, who has a veto on all laws, the appointment to all offices, and the power of life and death? Will you submit to dictation on this important subject? We leave it to the people to decide who is the republican—The man who, shrinking under the Harrisburg denunciation, votes for their candidate, or the man who, thinking for himself, asserts those rights which God has given, and the constitution guaranteed. What voter is free who goes to the poll with the rod of political denunciation over him, who has no other freedom left, but the degrading privilege of depositing his ballot, not for the man of his more deliberate choice, but the candidate of a caucus, *for whom he is ordered to vote?*"

We must be permitted here to ask the friends of the Harrisburg caucus, if they are a "regular body," theirs the only "regular nomination," and that "nearly equivalent to an election," —if they have a right to denounce as enemies to the republican cause, all who even "favour opposition to their candidate," why do they call on the people to vote? Why may not they declare their governor elected? Why usurp the substance of an election, and leave the people only the shadow? If no friend of the republic will or dare oppose their candidate, no enemy of the republic ought to vote; where then can be the necessity for an election? We say, if a caucus usurp the substance, the shadow is not worth the pursuit.

The County of Allegheny sent no delegates to Harrisburg—its citizens thought themselves competent to select their governor. We gave them no power to select a candidate for us—we reserved it to ourselves. Because we did not choose to obey the order of the electors to hold an election for delegates, have we forfeited our right of choice? How dare a Harrisburg caucus denounce the good citizens of this county as enemies to the republican cause, if we do not vote for their candidate? To the citizens of Allegheny we make a solemn appeal, and ask them whether this is usurpation or not? Is the Harrisburg nomination binding on our consciences, and ought it to have any other effect than to rouse us to oppose the detestable principles which its authors have avowed? You would feel indignant if the three branches of our government were to make such a nomination, and enact such principles into a law. You would invoke the genius of the constitution for protection. If that failed, you would protect yourselves, even by arms, against so flagrant an usurpation. In framing a constitution, there was one power which you reserved to yourselves; it was too precious to delegate; it was the vital principle of your liberty, a right unalienable, safe only in your own hands—the right of electing your rulers—a right, to secure which, the severest struggles of a revolution were a cheap price. Will you then passively submit to the usurpation of this right? Ask yourselves, by whom is it usurped? By men you know not, by delegates never elected by you, or by the people—a body of men not known to the laws, convened by no authority—if elected at all, by a few individuals interested in the scramble for offices—a mere junto—a caucus calling themselves a convention, and in the name of the people, undertaking to deprive them of their dearest rights.

The framers of our constitution were among the greatest and best of men, and the warmest patriots of the day. There were among them, many of the heroes and sages of the revolution, and they understood the principles of civil liberty as well as the Harrisburg convention. They thought that each department of government should be distinct; checks and balances to each other; equally free from controul or bias. They did not intend that an Executive should look to a Legislature for his election, or its members to him for offices.

We have now a contest for our chief magistrate. The struggle is between the power of a caucus, and the rights of the people. There was a time when the issue would not have been doubtful. There was a time when the yeomanry of our commonwealth would have spurned such men and their candidates. We hope, for its honour, that that time is not passed.

The character of a caucus is attempted to be given to the meeting at Carlisle, at which General Heister was nominated.—But we beg of you to compare their resolutions, addresses, and the principles avowed. The Carlisle meeting assumed no power, they did not declare themselves a regular body, they made no denunciation, and threatened no proscription. Their resolutions were merely recommendatory. Their's was the mild language of advice and complaint. They did not attempt to excite the angry passions of party, or to force their candidate on the people. The members of that meeting held no offices, and declared they would accept of none. They attempted to give no official weight to their recommendation, and claimed no other rights than those guarranteed by the constitution; the right of the citizens, in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good. They thought that Legislative caucuses were a grievance; they denied the right of electors of President and Vice President, to order the election of a convention for any purpose. They thought that all officers, whether elected or appointed, should confine themselves to their official duties; that it was no less a sacred maxim of political faith, than a precept of divine injunction, "Exact no more than is appointed unto you." They considered the convention recommended by the electors, as only an apology for a Legislative caucus. They considered this as usurpation, and that the rights of the people, the freedom and purity of elections were endangered. They met to delberate on what they considered to be public grievances, and they appealed to you, the people of Pennsylvania, for redress. They did not dictate, denounce or threaten; they claimed no right which the same number of the people convened for the same purpose do not possess.

The evils to be redressed are not private, but public; you will judge; the cause is your own. If you believe that these things are no grievances, then vote for Mr. Findlay; if you think they are grievances and wish to redress them, vote for Mr. Heister.—This is the only way in which you can shew your principles, for it is not a contest for men.

The Harrisburg convention state these as their principles—That a convention assembled by order of twenty-five electors, is a *regular body*, have a right to nominate a candidate for governor. That this nomination is nearly equivalent to an election; and that they have a right to call upon the people *to esteem all as enemies to the Republican cause, who even favour opposition* to the candidate thus named. William Findlay is the champion of these principles, and these are the grounds on which you are called upon to support him.

The Carlisle meeting say that all men have equal rights; that all power is inherent in the people; that they have the right to nominate as well as to elect; that the freedom of thought, speech and action being guarranteed by the constitution, they are bound by no nomination, and that a man may be a Republican, although he does favour opposition to Mr. Findlay. These principles are to be supported through Mr. Heister. Judge for yourselves, fellow-citizens—be assured that you are deciding a question of no small importance. We have no more interest in this question than you. If we have not mistaken the genius of our government, its fate is deeply involved in this election. There can certainly be no danger in supporting the principles avowed by the supporters of Mr. Heister—they are safe at all events. Are you prepared to say, there is no danger in adopting those of the supporters of Mr. Findlay? Are your rights as safe in the hands of electors, caucuses or conventions, as in your own? Choose then the safe side—set your faces against usurpation, come from whom it may—remember that ours is the last republic left on earth—that it requires as much vigilance to protect and preserve our freedom, as it did of valour to atchieve it—that the arts of pretended friends, the gradual approaches of usurpation, have been more fatal to free governments than open and violent attacks.—We believe that there is nothing which will so soon and so entirely destroy them as an acquiescense by the people in the least encroachment on the right of election. To these rights we think caucuses in all their forms are most deadly enemies—that to submit to them is laying the axe at the root of the tree of liberty. If our republic shall hereafter exist only in history, or in memory, posterity will justly attribute its fate to the blind devotion to party, which overlooked the public good, and to the influence of self created bodies, who under the pretence of patriotism, had assumed to themselves the powers of the people. If we avoid not the errors, we cannot expect to avert from ourselves, the fate of other republics. If the good people of our state feel no danger, or are not willing to exert themselves to avoid it, we shall regret that corruption has become so powerful an opiate on public feeling. If our fears are ideal, we shall have done no harm by an appeal to the reason, the reflection of our neighbours. We have no interest at stake in this election, but in common with you, unless indeed in the election of Mr. Findlay; for as we have not only favoured, but made public our opposition to him, and the principles on which he is supported, we shall be esteemed enemies to the Republican cause; and from men whose motto is only their party, we may suffer denunciation, and cannot now anticipate the extent of their proscription; but to us it is no more interesting than to you; for your rights will not long survive the storm which shall strip us of ours.

HENRY BALDWIN,
JAMES LEA,
JOHN SPEAR,
SILAS ENGLES,
WALTER FORWARD,
WALTER GLENN,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
THOMAS BAIRD,
GEORGE BOGGS,
JOHN OSBORNE,
JOHN W. TREMBLY,
PETER BEARD,
A. M. BOLTON,
ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE.

August 4th, 1817.